

POSTING OF LIST OFFICIAL NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS

Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder Defines Responsibilities Under Draft Law.

MUST GET OWN NUMBER

Washington Expects Master Tables to Be Forwarded to States To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The master lists of the drawing last Friday which first military liability under the draft will not be ready for distribution to the local exemption boards until to-morrow. It had been hoped to mail it to-night. Governors of States for distribution, but a delay resulted from mechanical difficulties in printing.

Pending publication of this official result of the drawing no authentic information is available to check the unofficial report transmitted to the newspapers during the drawing. It is probable a copy of the official list will be given out here to-morrow.

The Governors will be furnished with two copies for each local board in their States. They will be asked to mail each copy separately to local officials so as to insure delivery. Immediately on receipt of their lists each local board will cancel the numbers higher than the top red ink number in its district and then from the remaining numbers one will be selected to make up double the district's quota will be notified to appear for physical examination.

Defines Legal Notification.

Provost Marshal General Crowder ruled to-day that posting at the board headquarters of the list of men ordered to appear constitutes legal notification. It is incumbent upon all registered men to learn their red ink numbers at once and to see that the board headquarters is watched when the list is posted. Those ordered up also will be notified by mail, but the period allowed for appearance will count from the posting of the list.

The ruling was in connection with an order issued by the War Department holding the ranks of the regular army open to registered men for voluntary enlistment up to the time such men have been posted as ordered to appear. The War Department has been notified also that the army makes no claim upon any registered man until that time, so that registration is no bar to enlistment in the army, navy or National Guard.

Enlistments Are Credited.

In apportioning draft quotas credit was given for all voluntary enlistments prior to June 30, but there has been no indication whether credits will be given for men coming in since that date. An average of more than 1,000 men a day has been reported by the regular recruiting stations alone, and counting the men in the army and navy who enlist voluntarily, the 687,000 called for under the draft act as necessary to fill up the ranks and guard and create the reserve of the national army. No announcement has been made as to what disposition will be made of this excess credit, but it is entirely likely that in the end every man who enlists voluntarily will reduce by one the quota of his home district.

The office of the Provost Marshal has today been flooded with telegrams blanketing requesting transfer of examinations. All who applied were told that no men in that direction could be taken until the examination had been completed. He then may secure necessary blanks from the board within whose jurisdiction he is at the time. His physical examination can be transferred and affidavits regarding exemption claims may also be received and considered at a temporary residence.

Many men finally certified for military service, however, will return to the jurisdiction of his home board and go with the troops from his home town.

QUOTAS READY TO-DAY.

First Examination of Conscription Probable on August 1.

The quota of men which each exemption district in New York State must contribute to the National Army will be made known by the Adjutant-General in Albany to-day. It is expected that the local boards will receive simultaneously certified announcement of the quota of each and certified copies of the serial lists for Washington, so that they may begin immediately to apply for exemptions. The quota of each district will be required number of names in the order of their drawing and proceed with the call for physical examinations.

A more coherent system was applied to the preliminary work is promised. For one thing its direction will be centralized in the State Arsenal at Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Roscoe H. Conkling, supervisor of the city boards, general headquarters there yesterday. He has a civilian secretary, but the rest of his staff will be National Guardsmen detailed to the Arsenal.

The Mayor's Committee of National Defense which, although fighting for Nationalism, was the only drafting force in the city in its first stages and later co-operated with Mr. Conkling, will continue to serve as an information bureau in the State Arsenal at Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Mr. Conkling and his agents.

Legal Advisers Suggested.

A plan of helping the boards meet the thousands and one problems sure to arise has been suggested to the War Department by some of the most experienced of conscription progress here. It is to have a plan to have a lawyer assigned as adviser to each of the 189 boards. United States Attorney Caffery already has thirty-one special assistants, who have volunteered without pay, except the nominal fee required to make their employment legal, to help him in any matter related to the war. The suggestion is that this force be increased and that each exemption board could have a friendly counselor in interpreting regulations and scrutinizing affidavits of men claiming exemption. It is thought that the War Committee of the Bar of

VOLIVA, IN MOTOR, TO WARN COUNTRY

Will Appear as Second John the Baptist.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Wilbur Glen Voliva, head of the Dovesville religionists, will set out this week as a second John the Baptist, calling upon the United States "to make straight the path of the Lord." Only instead of crying in the wilderness, he has decided to obviate the necessity of crowds coming to him by going to them, in Kansas City, Minneapolis, Cleveland and other large cities. And instead of wandering around on foot these hot days he will go in an automobile.

The prophet of Zion City announced to-day that he would send forth a group of evangelists to automobiles late this week in a campaign which will cover the entire country and on which he will spend thousands of dollars to warn the world that this age is passing and "Christ is coming."

DRAFT SCANDAL UP TO WHITMAN

Democrats Say Governor Gave Exemption Plums to Political Friends.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Charges that in naming the exemption boards in New York State Gov. Whitman had been influenced by political considerations and had filled such places largely with Republicans without regard to fitness were lodged with the President to-day by a delegation of Democrats from New York.

Henry P. Keith, internal revenue collector in Brooklyn and a member of the State committee, headed the delegation, which included many Democratic county chairmen. The delegation visited Secretary Tumulty mainly with the idea of protesting against the men that Whitman had recommended for membership on the boards of appeal for consideration of exemption claims.

The protest is likely to hold up the New York boards until an investigation shall have been made.

New York State was one of the last States to send in its list of exemption boards for the President's approval. It is alleged by the Democrats that the boards were fixed up in New York much like a political slate. In at least one instance, it was charged, one of the members of the exemption board was himself a slacker, having failed to register although within the age limit.

The most influential members of these boards are Democrats, for the reason that they can pronounce a man physically unfit for military service. The Government is not likely to appeal from a decision of the exemption board, and the appointments of some of these doctors in New York State have smacked largely of politics, particularly in some of the Democratic districts.

The Democrats, assuming that the same conditions they alleged in regard to the exemption boards would prevail in boards of appeal, have urged the President was called to the situation, talked for more than an hour to Secretary Tumulty, detailing instances of alleged political influence in the selection of a partisan basis in the selection of the boards.

DENIAL BY WHITMAN.

Wicked Falseness, His Answer to Exemption Board Charges.

ALBANY, July 23.—Discussing the charge that he had injected politics in suggesting nominations for the New York State exemption boards, Gov. Whitman said to-night:

"The statement that the Governor has injected politics in the selection of these most important boards is a wicked falseness."

"Of course the President may accept or reject all or none of the names suggested by the exemption boards, but he has not done so. He has endeavored to suggest to him men who in my opinion and without regard to party affiliations can best do this work. Among those I have suggested are George B. Sweeney, a lifelong Democrat and former President of the State Bar Association, and Charles E. Hughes, a Republican and former Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and others of equal prominence, but in my opinion equally conscientious, patriotic and competent."

"The best answer to the charge is the publication of the names, and I sincerely hope Mr. Tumulty will make them public."

HAISELDEN TO LET SECOND BABY DIE

Chicago Doctor Again Arbitrator of Deformed Child's Fate.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Dr. H. J. Haiselden of the German American Hospital has again assumed the role of arbitrator of life and death in the case of a hopelessly deformed infant. He has again decided that he would refuse to perform an operation which he says would save the life of a malformed infant entrusted to his care and would let the baby die, as he allowed Baby Bollinger to die more than a year ago.

The child whose case paralleled that of Baby Bollinger is the daughter of William and Eva Meyer. The father and mother sent the baby to Dr. Haiselden and agreed to abide by his verdict. Dr. Haiselden examined the infant and decided death would be a blessing.

The child's upper skull cap was missing. A diminutive brain, which seemed to protrude impossibly, was covered over by a patch of skin from the baby's back. There was no neck. The tiny head was attached directly to the shoulders. The eyes bulged from their sockets. Both ears were missing. The arms were without muscles or tendons and incapable of functioning. The feet were deformed. The legs were bowed.

"The baby could be saved," said Dr. Haiselden as he stood by the cot and watched the mite of humanity fighting for life. "This could be done by cutting a patch of skin from the back and grafting it over the exposed brain. But I will not do this. No surgeon is justified in prolonging an absolutely worthless life. If I saved the infant I should preserve it to a life of wretchedness. It would be a burden to itself and others. Perhaps it would become a menace to society."

WILSON TO END DISPUTE IN NEXT 24 HOURS

President Has Two Plans to Settle Goethals-Denman Controversy.

TASKS TO BE SEPARATED

Principals May Be Given Another Trial—Talk of Dismissal for One.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson will intervene within the next twenty-four hours in the row between Chairman William Denman and Major-Gen. George W. Goethals and effect a permanent settlement of their long standing differences. Definite announcement to this effect was forthcoming to-day. Just what action the President intends to take was not made plain. The President has had under consideration two plans, one to dismiss either Denman or Goethals, probably Denman; the other to give them another trial under an agreement which would absolutely insure the separation of their activities.

Members of the Shipping Board heretofore at odds with the Panama Canal General, in the apparent hope that the President will not regard the situation sufficiently serious to warrant the dismissal of Denman or any of those who have stood with him in his disputes with Goethals.

It was remarked that the differences, if they ever had been in fact, now were past and nothing really remained for the President to settle.

Resignations Are Unconformed.

Reports of the resignations of Capt. John B. White of Kansas City and John A. Donald of New York, pushed this morning, before the confirmation to-day, Donald denied positively that he had resigned or that he ever had entertained the thought of resigning. It likewise was denied by White House that Donald had not resigned.

Capt. White, who will be 70 years old in December, admitted that several weeks ago he had tendered his resignation to the President. He said that between Denman and Goethals had become pronounced, he had sent his resignation to the President, saying that his health was not good and that he wished to be relieved of his duties on the Shipping Board.

The resignation of White on the board would give Denman a majority. Donald and R. B. Stevens have been consistently in harmony with the ideas of Gen. Goethals. Capt. White and Theodore Brent, the vice-chairman, have voted most of the time with Denman when the quarrel with Goethals has flared.

How President May Act.

This situation has provided one means by which it is suggested the President can give Goethals the upper hand without elaborating on his executive order of December 10, 1916, which removed Goethals from the board. He can decline to consider Capt. White's resignation as withdrawn. He can accept the resignation and appoint in his place a man known to be in sympathy with Goethals. This would give Goethals a large influence in the Shipping Board, but it is not clear that the President would seek to settle the quarrel in this inconclusive way.

As the situation stands to-night the chances are that the President will fall if the President decides any depositions are required for the good of the shipping programme. This is the procedure that is being urged by officials who are convinced that Denman and Goethals never will work in harmony and that the only way to settle the fight is to separate the fighters.

Contracts Let for 75 Ships.

An obvious effort is being made to counteract the impression that has gone abroad that the quarrel is holding up the shipbuilding programme to any serious extent. It was said to-day by officials of the Shipping Board that contracts for seventy-five ships had been signed and that the work would begin. It was explained that the procedure was to approve contracts as rapidly as the General provided the information concerning them that the Bureau had asked. These ships were included in the programme of Gen. Goethals.

It will be several days at all probability before the work will begin. The information called for by Denman in the absence of this information is responsible for the delay in letting the contracts. The work is being done on a project involving the expenditure of \$250,000,000.

Refuses to Be Rushed.

Denman is refusing to be rushed. He says that the President ultimately is responsible for all expenditures made in consequence he wishes to be satisfied as to costs, the methods of payment and all other important considerations involved. He is aware of the indignation that has been aroused because of the delay his stand has caused, but he maintains that his attitude is correct and is determined that no outside influence shall budge him.

The commandeering programme which was announced by the General to be put into effect a week ago to-day also is being held in abeyance. The reason assigned is that there are many points of international concern must be put up to the State Department.

The State Department is said already to have received some of the proposals that are involved in the commandeering programme. An announcement of policy is expected shortly.

There are about 3,500,000 tons of ships on the stocks. About 1,024,000 tons are under contract to the British. It is the attitude of the Shipping Board that no wholesale seizure ought to be attempted without full approval of the State Department.

It is the intention of the board to commandeer ships now under American registry at once for operation under direct orders of the board either directly, or by charter.

France and Russia Get Loans.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Loans of \$75,000,000 to Russia and \$50,000,000 to France to-day brought the total sum advanced to the Allies within the last three months up to \$1,523,000,000.

Winter Garden Benefit Swells Tobacco Fund

THANKS to the men and women of the theatrical profession and to the splendid audience that turned out for the benefit performance given in the Winter Garden last Sunday night, THE SUN'S Tobacco Fund for Our Soldiers in France now amounts to \$24,723.20.

Our benefit yielded us all told \$3,132.02. Of this the receipts less expenses were \$2,255.06. The collection taken up brought in \$843.85 and the sale of songs \$3.31. Just reduce that into cigarettes, pipe tobacco and "snuff," and you will have represented the contribution of the actors and actresses to this patriotic enterprise.

We wish to make public acknowledgment of our debt to the Messrs. Shubert, who donated the theatre; to every one on our long list of artists who remained until midnight to insure the show's success; to the staff of the Winter Garden, who gave us every co-operation; and to the girls who gathered the collection. You will find the names of all these generous assistants elsewhere.

With this fine start for the week, we should reach the \$30,000 mark before Saturday. Remember there are many ways you can help the fund grow to this figure. Our mainstay is personal and collective subscription. We are far from our goal yet. Then you may deposit your Mutual certificates and coupons in the Schulte cigar store or you may buy tobacco orders. Furthermore, don't forget to see the baseball game between the New York printers and the Boston printers that is to be given free to the fund in Ebbets Field August 5.

The fund employs no agents or solicitors. The story will be found on page 3.

\$3,000,000 YARD TO BUILD SHIPS

U. S. Steel Corporation Forms Company to Operate Meadows Plant.

The United States Steel Corporation took two important steps yesterday toward the completion of its programme for the construction of one of the largest shipbuilding plants in the world when it incorporated at Trenton, N. J., the Federal Shipbuilding Company with capital of \$3,000,000 and conducted tentative arrangements for the purchase of eighty-five acres of land in the Newark meadows. The corporation recently purchased sixty-two acres adjoining, so that it now has 148 acres fronting on Newark Bay. The land purchase was closed yesterday and the larger acreage obtained by any concern on the big site. It extends along the Hackensack River for several hundred feet, backs up to the Hackensack meadows and is bounded by any concern on the big site. It extends along the Hackensack River for several hundred feet, backs up to the Hackensack meadows and is bounded by any concern on the big site.

The new shipbuilding yard will lie between the Hackensack and Hackensack rivers and is the largest acreage obtained by any concern on the big site. It extends along the Hackensack River for several hundred feet, backs up to the Hackensack meadows and is bounded by any concern on the big site.

Plans for the new shipbuilding yards have been perfected and it can be started at once. The corporation has been working on the project for some time and it is expected that the building of the new shipbuilding yards will proceed immediately to erect twelve ways. The corporation hopes to begin within six months the building of steel ships.

At the offices of the corporation it was learned that the company is preparing to build ships for the Government to the extent of the latter's requests and the capacity of the new shipbuilding yards.

The project will start with an estimated expenditure of \$6,000,000 and its growth will depend upon the amount of business received. The new undertaking will be financed out of the earnings of the Steel Corporation and will not involve any new financing.

Under the construction of the ships will be furnished by the American Bridge Company, another subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

Will Employ 5,000 Men.

Although no additional information could be obtained at the corporation's offices yesterday it was said in other quarters that the company would erect on the new property one of the largest and most modern shipbuilding plants in the world and that it was estimated approximately 5,000 operatives would be employed.

Adjoining the site where this fabricating plant is to be erected is fifty-five acres of land which the Steel Corporation recently leased from the Ford Realty Company, of which Mr. Day is vice-president, and on which it is understood a plant will be constructed for the building of wooden ships. More than 1,000 workmen are expected to be employed in this department.

Robert McGregor, who for eight years has been looking after the Steel Corporation's shipping business and has had much experience in engineering and building in the United States and England, will be general manager of the new shipyards.

5 MILE DRY ZONES TO ENCLOSE CAMPS

Wilson Will Also Guard Morals of Men.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Baker announced to-day that a so-called "dry zone" around all military camps for the protection of troops. It provides that all sale of liquor be prohibited in a five mile zone about these camps or in a half mile zone when the camps are near or in incorporated towns or cities. Saloons found in these areas will be forced to close.

All other influences tending to corrupt the morals of the soldiers will also be eradicated from these zones.

PRESIDENT SAYS HE CAN'T SHARE BURDEN OF WAR

He Writes Representative Lever Opposing Congress Committee.

STILL FIRM FOR HOOVER

Cites Ominous Precedent of Lincoln's Handicap in Divided Authority.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson announced to-day that he would consider the full enactment of legislation looking to a select committee of Congress on expenditures in the conduct of the war "as arising from a lack of confidence in myself."

In a letter to Chairman Lever of the House Agriculture Committee, made public to-night, the President declared that Section 23 of the food administration bill containing the Senate provision for a joint committee on expenditures in the conduct of the war "would if enacted into law render my task of conducting this war practically impossible."

Earlier in the day it was announced semi-officially that the President would oppose to the uttermost the substitution by the Senate of a three man board of control for the one man control carried in the House bill. No reference was made to this, however, in the President's letter to Chairman Lever. Administration Senators who were believed to have secured the tacit consent of the President to the substitution were surprised at this announcement, which, however, seems to have been vitiated by the executive attention devoted to section 23 in the President's letter to-night.

He Cites "Ominous Precedent."

Mr. Wilson wrote to Representative Lever in response to a letter promising to hasten the food bill through conference and asking advice on the war committee provision. The President's reply follows:

"I am very much obliged to you for your thoughtful courtesy in stating to me the substance of the present action on the food administration bill, and I am particularly obliged to you for calling my attention to section 23. I am sure that my duty to the country is to support the bill as it stands, and I am particularly obliged to you for pointing out that section and its effect upon the whole administration of the war very frankly indeed, since the public interest so manifestly demands that I should do so."

"Section 23 is not only entirely foreign to the subject matter of the food administration bill, but it is in itself a most serious and dangerous precedent. It is a precedent which, if it is incorporated into law, will render my task of conducting this war practically impossible. I cannot believe that those who proposed this section would have intended to do so, and I am particularly obliged to you for pointing out that section and its effect upon the whole administration of the war very frankly indeed, since the public interest so manifestly demands that I should do so."

"I am not, I beg you to believe, in any way questioning what might be the motives or the purpose of the members of such a committee, or am ready to assume that they would be entirely patriotic in the most patriotic spirit, but cooperation of that kind is not practicable in the circumstances. The responsibility rests with the administration."

"There are abundant existing means of investigation and of the effective enforcement of that responsibility. I sincerely trust that the members of Congress will see that my objections rest upon indisputable grounds and that I could only interpret the final adoption of Section 23 arising from a lack of confidence in myself."

The President's announced refusal to acquiesce in any cooperation between the legislative and the executive departments as provided in Section 23 is regarded to-night as the most ominous note yet sounded in the storm which has been gathering since the President's attitude of the President toward Congress and the obvious lack of coordination of executive agencies responsible for the management of the war.

The announcement of the letter to-morrow morning is expected to be the signal for an outburst of resentment at both ends of the Capitol, which will leave a tremendous breach between the two ends of Pennsylvania avenue. That it may result in the defeat of the food administration bill either through Congressional inaction or Presidential veto is considered possible.

Leader Criticizes President.

An idea of the extent to which this resentment seems liable to carry members of the House gathered from the statement of a House leader who has a notable record for judicious and effective support of the President's war proposals so far. Having been shown the President's letter to Chairman Lever and after carefully studying section 23 in the light of that letter this member said: "The President has been very wise in his refusal to accept the proposal of the Senate. He has been very wise in his refusal to accept the proposal of the Senate. He has been very wise in his refusal to accept the proposal of the Senate."

The first result of the President's letter will be seen when the House to-morrow morning takes up the food control bill to send it to conference. The plan to-day was to accept this under a special rule, with a view to avoiding a prolonged fight over the prohibition issue. This rule would have provided for the disapproval to all Senate amendments and the granting of the conference asked by the Senate amendment.

As a result of the President's stand

Continued on Second Page.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE REJECTED AS RECRUITS

Large Numbers of Ambulance Men, Deciding They Wish to Fight, Are Told They Must Enlist in the United States.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, July 23.—Large numbers of American field ambulance men are arriving in Paris. Sixty per cent. of them are of the draft age. Several ambulance men have applied to American Army Headquarters for positions in the supply corps, but have been told they must enlist and take their chances on being assigned to the service.

Many of these men when they arrive in France realize their duty to their country demands a greater sacrifice than enlistment in the ambulance, and they hope the War Department will accept their enlistment in France.

Some are trying to enter the French aviation service. They would prefer to enter the American aviation service, but are told they must return to America to join. Since most of the men are paying their own expenses they face a situation in which they must enter the ambulance service or go to the front.

"I have been told to join the American army," said one of these men to the French. "Seven of us arrived with the Norton Harleys unit and we have been in Paris ten days. We refused to go out with the ambulance service because we wish to be all of the draft age and we wish to be aviators. The French authorities say that we did not realize while in the United States—that we are needed here in the army."

"We applied first to the aviation service, and then to the transport service, but the American headquarters said their orders did not permit them to accept our enlistment."

"Many of us came over, not to dodge military service, for we had joined the Ambulance Corps before war was declared, but because we wanted to be the first to the firing line. We are not afraid to fight, but we want to serve under the United States flag."

"We realize that the transportation service is not the place for us, but the only opening left is with the French army. Even there we may be refused, because we are of the draft age in an allied country."

"We are men without a country." The life of the ambulance driver is not altogether safe. Several have been killed or wounded in the American service already this month. Sometimes they are exposed to the fire of the enemy without being recognized as such.

Many former ambulance drivers are joining the French army. Preston Lockwood, a Chicago newspaper man, was an ambulance driver for a year until he learned French. Then he entered the French artillery school, and he soon will be ready for the front. He says he avoirdupoisly that the young Americans who are doing the same thing.

Called Sidestepper.

Hamburg Editor Says Michaelis Lacks Political Personality.

COPENHAGEN, July 23.—Chief Editor of the Hamburg Fremdenblatt, one of the most prominent and influential of provincial publications, gives in a weekly review an appreciation of the German Chancellor as an honest, energetic, and capable statesman, but he says that the Chancellor lacks the political personality to whom the Reichstag peace resolution was evidently a displeasing necessity, whose heart is not in the question of the reform of the Prussian franchise and who sidestepped the subject of parliamentarism.

The Chancellor's speech, according to the Fremdenblatt, excited neither enthusiasm nor opposition. Dr. Michaelis succeeded in imparting to the Reichstag detachment of his own opinion, but from it the character of an untimely peace tender by laying emphasis upon Germany's strong position at sea and on land.

Dr. von Eckardt concludes: "Dr. Michaelis, whose position at the outset is easy, as the political temper has already died away of itself, has still to prove his qualifications for the post."

ARMY ORDERS 24,000 TRUCKS.

International Harvester Company to Build 10,000.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Contracts for 24,000 motor truck bodies have been let by the War Department. The International Harvester Company of Chicago will build more than one-third, its contract being for 10,000. The next largest contract is with the Grand Rapids School Equipment Company of Michigan for 6,400.

For other awards follow: London Auto Supply Company, Chicago, 1,900; Mulholland & Co., Dunkirk, N. Y., 500; Hercules Buggy Company, Evansville, Ind., 400; Theor Corp., Chicago, 300; Cleveland, G. W. Strattor, 200; Wagon Works, Albany, N. Y., 1,200; Continental Car Company, Louisville, Ky., 2,000.

GERMAN AERO CHIEF SCORNS U. S. FLIERS

Calls Reports of Big Air Force a Bluff.

COPENHAGEN, July 23.—The commanding general of the German air forces has given an interview to the German newspapers in which he attempts to discount the prospective participation of American aviators in the war.

Despatches from the United States saying hundreds of aviators are to be graduated weekly and thousands of airplanes are to be constructed cause the general to speak scoffingly of what he terms the usual Anglo-American bluff.

American fliers, he says, undoubtedly will appear at no distant date in increasing numbers on the western front, but he asserts American aviators thus far encountered have not been particularly dangerous opponents and a new squadron would not suggest the numerical superiority of the Allies and not affect the question of aerial mastery, which he asserts is dependent on the morale of the fliers and not their numbers.

The German people, says the General, "need not be disturbed by these foolish scare stories which show all the characteristics of American tongue slapping." He adds that America's supply of army and navy airplanes is negligible. He cites the London Morning Post to prove the Americans have not developed a practicable type of military plane and says they must begin from the beginning.

OBEDY KEREKSKY OR PERISH, NEW EDICT TO RUSSIA

Executive Committee Makes Premier Dictator to Save Nation.

APPEAL TO SOLDIERS

Maximalist Leaders, Accused as German Agents, Under Arrest.

PETROGRAD QUIET AGAIN

Commander of Baltic Fleet a Prisoner—Mutiny Still Threatens Nation.

PETROGRAD, via London, July 23.—Seeking to avoid the loss of "land and freedom," the executive committee of all of the organizations of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers, as well as the peasants, has issued a stirring proclamation to the army at the front and the citizens at home calling upon them to support the provisional Government, now centered in the person of Prime Minister Kerensky.

"The commands must be law," says the committee in calling for aid for the Government. "You will lose both your land and your freedom." It adds after stating facts which, it is averred, spell ruin if they are not corrected.

Kerensky, in the meantime, is already beginning to exercise his newly acquired powers with firmness and despatch. Both at the front and in the chief Russian cities he is making the agitators feel his heavy hand. This proclamation, which calls the whole nation to his aid follows:

"Fellow soldiers, one of our armies has wavered; its regiments have fled before the enemy. The result of our front has been broken. Emperor William's hordes, which have moved forward, are bringing with them death and destruction."

"Seek to Fix Responsibility." Who is responsible for this humiliation? The responsibility rests with those who have spread discord in the army and shaken its discipline, with those who at a time of danger disloyal to the military commands and wasted time in fruitless discussions and disputes.

"Many of those who left the line and sought freedom in the rear have sold their lives for hire to the enemy. Their lives have been moved down. If this costly lesson has taught you nothing then there will be no salvation for Russia."

"Enough of words. The time has come to act without hesitation. We have acknowledged the provisional Government and its unlimited power. Its command must be law. All those who disobey the commands of the provisional Government in battle will be regarded as traitors. Toward traitors and cowards no mercy will be shown."

"Fellow soldiers, you want a durable peace. You want your land, your freedom. Then you must know that only by a thorough and complete victory will peace for Russia and all nations be achieved. Gather all your strength for the struggle for a durable peace for your land and your freedom. Without wavering, without fear, without disastrous discussions, carry out all military commands. At the time the military disobedience and wavering are worse than treachery. Your ruin lies in them, the ruin of Russia."

"Fellow soldiers, you are being watched by those who work for Russia and by the whole world. The ruin of the Russian revolution spells ruin for all. Sum up your strength, your manhood, your perseverance and sense of discipline and save the fatherland."

Let There Be No Traitors.

"Fellow soldiers at the front, let there be no traitors or cowards among you. Let not one of you retreat a single step before the foe. Only one way is open to you—the way forward."

"Fellow soldiers, the time has come to advance to the front for the support of your brothers, abandoned and betrayed, fleeing from their positions in the rear. The time has come to advance to the front for the support of your brothers, abandoned and betrayed, fleeing from their positions in the rear. The time has come to advance to the front for the support of your brothers, abandoned and betrayed, fleeing from their positions in the rear."

"But in the Galician zone the story is different. Since the early days of the war the Russian army has been a city of 35,000 inhabitants, a city of twenty-five miles behind the advanced line that the Russians held when the Russian army was defeated. The German army has been a city of 35,000 inhabitants, a city of twenty-five miles behind the advanced line that the Russians held when the Russian army was defeated."

The occupation of a number of small points in the rear of the Russian army is reported, centering about Nizhny Novgorod, twelve miles southwest of Tarnopol. A despatch from Copenhagen says that the Russian army is beginning an advance on both sides of the Dnieper River.

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